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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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COUNTRY North Korea

REPORT

SUBJECT Installations in  
Wonsan City

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

A description of installations in the city of Wonsan (N 39-10, E 127-26)  
(CU 6536), accompanying sketch

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**I. Details****City Plan, Wonsan-si, Kangwon-do**

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2. During the Japanese occupation, Wonsan-si had a population of more than 100,000. This was said to have decreased to some 40,000 by February 1956. About 4,000 KLP members were included in the recent population, which chiefly consisted of government officials, laborers, and then petty bourgeoisie, some of whose family members had deserted to South Korea. Most petty bourgeoisie were engaged in merchandising. In early 1955, the city decreed a curfew system from midnight till 0500 hours the following morning. No citizens were allowed to travel in the city during the curfew hours unless they carried the "passage certificate" which was issued only for the specific day by the Wonsan-si Internal Affairs Station. There were also times when internal affairs officers checked passersby for their citizenship certificates on the street, which, however, was very rare.

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3. During the Korean War, the city of Wonsan was completely destroyed. Immediately following the Armistice in July 1953, the reconstruction program was started, preferentially handling government and other public buildings. On the premise that the population of Wonsan would increase up to 300,000 in 30 years to come, the NK reconstruction authorities worked out a city plan of the city. Accordingly, main roads in the city were expanded to 40 meters in width, only along which city buses were operated.

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Most residents were still forced to live in barracks. The reconstruction of Wonsan-si had progressed only 30 percent thus far. The Wonsan Railroad Station was a grade II station.

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4. In Wonsan (as well as throughout the country), those inhabitants whose living standards belonged to the middle class included grade III recipients of the Central Supply System, department chiefs and above of various enterprises, KLP staff personnel (instructors and above), and petty bourgeoisie engaged in private business. The KLP ran various types of business on the side in order to supplement the living of its instructors and above. General laborers and clerical workers were harassed by poverty, and their income was not enough to sustain their families. Therefore, housewives were

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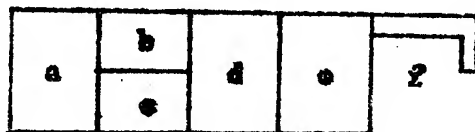
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compelled to labor to ease the situation. The people had been driven by their long poverty to extreme egotism, lost to humanity. Among them, there no longer existed such old customs as sympathizing with other spiritually and materially, inquiring after the sick, and exchanging gifts. They were possessed by a sort of disillusion, to which they were so resigned as to think nothing about their future, just following their instinct to sustain their lives. They were also no longer interested in the repeated propaganda of the government for the betterment of living. The people were so ignorant of the SK real situation that they believed that the SK people should be in much the same plight as they. Some people, particularly those whose family members had deserted to South Korea, appeared to have the desire of going to South Korea. Such families were covertly, but not overtly, discriminated by the government. For instance, a job applicant, any of whose family members had deserted to South Korea, was the last to get it. Even if he should get a job, no promotion waited for him. Moreover, he was never offered a sensitive job. What was most complained of by the people was various types of study meetings. Even KLP members were sick of such meetings, where they attended for the sake of formality, parroting the same words in "discussions". To illustrate their hatred for study meetings, a KLP member, upon hearing the death of his friend who was also affiliated with the KLP, a KLP member commented, "He must be happy now, for he no longer needs to attend study meetings."

5. In Wonsan, there were found a number of prostitutes, some of whom ran business solely for foreigners. They usually rented rooms of civilian houses. Internal affairs officers did not arrested them, although they were aware of them.

Explanation to Attached City Plan, Wonsa-si

- 1) Wonsan Railroad Station: A temporary brick structure with a slate roof and cement coated walls; Built in late 1955; Measures about 30 meters long, eight meters wide, and three meters high; Furnished with a single platform; Divided as follows:



- a) Station master's office
- b) Deputy master's office
- c) Special waiting hall (not for public use)
- d) Booking & other offices
- e) Public waiting hall
- f) Wickets (for examining and collecting tickets)

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Three trains departed from this station each day, one leaving for P'yongyang at 1000 hours. Each passenger train was composed of five passenger cars divided into a soft seated second class car and four hard seated third class cars (one for military personnel, another for official travellers, and the rest for civilians). The second class was available only to those officials either entitled to the grade III and above of the Central Supply System or receiving the monthly salary of 3,000 Won and more. The Wonsan Railroad Station was rated Grade II and had five tracks laid in its compound.

- 2) Railroad Station Front Bulletin (Propaganda) Board: Use for displaying various propaganda articles; Illumined after sunset.
- 3) Liberation Tower: About 12 meters high.
- 4) Main Road: Completed in late 1954; Unpaved; 40 meters wide; Flanked by sidewalks; The driveway in the middle and the sidewalks were divided by an about 1-meter wide ditch of stone structure.
- 5) National Railroad Front Hotel: A two story, slate-roofed structure of brick; Completed in late 1956; Measures about 15 meters long in circumference and five meters high; No western style rooms were available. This hotel was chiefly used by groups of transient visitors, staff officers from the KLP Central Committee, and high ranking government officials. 25X1
- 6) Wonsan Railroad Dormitory: A slate-roofed, brick structure, eight meters long, three meters wide, and 2.5 meters high; Used by single railroad workers and other railroad employees on trip.
- 7) Wonsan National Book Store: A wooden barrack with a slate roof, about four square "P'yang" in floor space; Deals in various publications.
- 8) Wonsan Military Store: A slate-roofed barrack structure, about eight square "P'yang" in floor space; Handles ration materials for families of military personnel; Employs a total of four workers.
- 9) National Store (Designation Unknown): A tile-roofed, barrack structure, about eight square "P'yang" in floor space; Sells various daily items.
- 10) Wonsan-si KLP Committee: Consists of a main building and an auditorium; The Main building is a tile-roofed stone structure of two stories, about 30 meters long, nine meters wide, and six meters high; The auditorium was also a tile-roofed stone structure, about 20 meters long, ten meters wide, and six meters high, with a capacity of 500 people (maximum). The auditorium was used for meetings, study meetings, lecturings, movies, and other stage performances. This Committee employed about 60 officers. In October 1955, YI (fnu) was newly appointed its chairman and assisted by

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three vice-chairmen: NAM (fnu) [redacted] MUN (fnu) [redacted] SIM (fnu) [redacted]

The Committee was divided into such functions as the Staff Section, the Membership Certificate Section, the Indoctrination Section, the General Affairs Sections, the Organizational Section, the Culture & Propaganda Section, the Confidential Documents Section, etc.

- 11) Wonsan 1st Senior Middle School: A tile-roofed, reinforced concrete structure; Built in October 1955; Measures 70 meters long, 10 meters wide, and six meters high; Has an auditorium with a tile roof and concrete walls, about 30 meters long, 30 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high.
- 12) National Liberation Hotel: A tile-roofed, single story structure of concrete; Built in late 1953; 12 square "P'yang" in floor space; Furnished with seven rooms; Run by a widow as manager; Frequented by middle class staff officers.
- 13) Ward, Kangwŏn-do People's Hospital: A two story, slate-roofed structure of cement concrete; 50 square "P'yang" in floor space; Allegedly has a capacity of 50 patients.
- 14) Kangwŏn-do Prosecutor's Office: A two story, tile roofed structure of cement concrete; Measures about 15 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six meters high.
- 15) Kangwŏn-do Art Theater: A tile-roofed, reinforced concrete structure converted from a damaged warehouse; Measures about 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six meters high; Has a capacity of about 1,000 people; Furnished with a fixed stage; Divided into the Dramaturgical Department, the Dancing Department, and the Musical Department, employing a total of about 100 members in all.
- 16) Former Catholic Church: Reconstructed almost; Occupied by an unidentified organization.
- 17) Wonsan-si People's Committee: A two story, tin-roofed brick structure built from a damaged priest's house [redacted] The first floor measures about 50 "P'yang" in floor space.
- 18) National Hotel (Designation Unknown): A single story, tile-roofed structure of brick; Has a floor space of about 40 "P'yang"; Chiefly used by foreign advisors of the Ministry of Construction and Polish technicians of the Wonsan Vehicle Factory.
- 19) Wonsan 2nd National Department Store: A two story, tile-roofed structure with tile walls; Measures about 25 meters long, 25 meters wide, and six meters high; The first floor is used as the store, and the second floor as a restaurant.

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- 20) Wonsan Fire Station: A brick, tile roofed structure; Measures about 20 meters long, 20 meters wide, and two meters high; Employs about 20 workers; Furnished with a Soviet made fire engine. This station also has a watch tower about 15 meters high. (Indicated as 20-A in the city plan.)
- 21) National Restaurant (Designation Unknown): A single story, tile roofed mud structure with lime coated walls; Called the railroad station front restaurant prior to the Korean War; Measures about 15 "P'yoŋg" in floor space; Frequented by railroad travellers.
- 22) Railroad Station Front Consumer's Guild & Restaurant: A tile-roofed structure with mud walls coated with lime; Has a floor space of about ten "P'yoŋg" The restaurant is housed in a separate structure of single story about 15 "P'yoŋg" in floor space.
- 23) Saw Mill, 17th Construction Trust: Had a floor space of 60 "P'yoŋg"; Installed with two 36" belt saws and two circular saws; Employed about 20 workers; All the equipment and employees were transferred to Hŭngnam in late 1955 when the 17th Trust was disbanded.
- 24) Carpentry Shop, 17th Construction Trust: A single story, wooden structure, about 30 "P'yoŋg" in floor space; Installed with two automatic planers, one automatic chisel, one belt saw, and one circular saw; Employed about 20 workers. This shop was transferred to a trust of the Hŭngnam Fertilizer Factory in early 1956 when the 17th Construction Trust was disbanded.
- 25) Kangwŏn-do Construction Trust, Ministry of City Management: A slate-roofed, cement concrete structure; About 30 "P'yoŋg" in floor space, and three meters high; Surrounded by three small warehouses; This is a Grade III enterprise.
- 26) Pier, Wonsan Port: Left destroyed.
- 27) Wonsan Shipyard: Produces a limited number of wooden boats at present.
- 28) Kalma Railroad Station: Details unknown.
- 29) Bridge: A concrete bridge, 15 meters long, 40 meters wide, and three meters above the water, supported by two piers.
- 30) Rice Cleaning Mill (Designation Unknown): Rice for rationing is cleaned here. This mill has a tax-in-kind (grains) open storage in the rear.
- 31) Consumer's Guild Store: Has a floor space of six "P'yoŋg" and employs three officers.

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- 32) Wonsan Post Office: A single story structure; Built in the summer of 1955. Classified letters were delivered to their addresses through the provincial internal affairs department without employing mailmen for unknown reasons.
- 33) Wonsan Motion Picture House: A brick structure converted from a former church, about 25 meters long, 25 meters wide, and six meters high.
- 34) Air Force Residences: About ten slate roofed, brick structures, each measuring about six meters long, six meters wide, and 2.5 meters high and housing two families. 25X1
- 35) Railroad Bridge: A single, wide gauge track is laid along.
- 36) Wonsan People's Market: This market opens every day and is the center of merchandising activities in Wonsan, where various items are transacted, rationed items blackmarketed, and prostitutes thronging. The market area is also surrounded by civilian villages chiefly of merchants and citizens.
- 37) Residences, 17th Construction Trust: A total of six slate-roofed, brick structures, each measuring about six meters long, six meters wide, and 2.5 meters high and housing two families. The above Trust was disbanded in December 1955.
- 38) Orchard: Details Unknown.
- 39) Wonsan Stadium: Restored the same as before the Korean War; Used for various athletic meetings and other public gatherings.
- 40) Wonsan Textile Factory, Local Industrial Department, Kangwon-do People's Committee: Three structures, one of which is built half like a bunker and the other two on the ground. This factory produces cotton underwear (knitted), socks, cotton cloths, and silk cloths by manual methods.
- 41) Designing Office, Kangwon-do People's Committee: A slate-roofed, brick structure, about 15 meters long, ten meters wide, and three meters high. This office employs about 30 workers and works out various construction designs required in the province.
- 42) Surveying Office, Kangwon-do People's Committee: A single story, tin-roofed mid structure, about 15 meters long, three meters wide, and two meters high. This office employs about 15 workers.
- 43) Civilian Residence Area: Barrack structures occupied by laborers and clerical workers.
- 44) Civilian Residence Area: Barrack structures used by civilians.

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- 45) Former Wonsan Machine Manufactory: This manufactory operated in a bunker-like structure during the Korean War, and in early 1955, moved to the eastern end of the city together with its personnel of about 1,000. It produced farming tools and pans.
- 46) Brick Factory, Wonsan Prison: Four small kilns used by prisoners for producing 10,000 bricks a month.
- 47) Sapling Farm, Kangwon-do People's Committee: This is an about 2,000 "P'yong" wide farm where five to six year old pine and pine-mut sapling are raised.
- 48) Saw Mill (Designation Unknown): Equipped with one large type circular saw.
- 49) Wonsan Transformer Station: A single story, cement concrete structure, about ten meters long, six meters wide, and three meters high. This station is installed with some four 1,000 ampere transformers about two meters high each.
- 50) Wonsan Prison: This prison is restored about 60 percent and occupies an area of about 500 "P'yong" surrounded by an about 3.5 meter high wall. About 300 prisoners are now interned, most of whom are economic offenders.
- 51) Sinp'ung-ni Market: This market is open everyday, and electrical items are chiefly blackmarketed there. There are also found many unlicensed restaurants, which usually treat internal affairs officers to drink in order to avoid any punishment. Most merchants there are female, whose husbands have gone to South Korea.
- 52) Private Photograph Studio: A single story structure, about eight "P'yong" in floor space, installed with two cameras, one fixed and the other portable.
- 53) Flour Mill (Designation Unknown): A single story, wooden structure, furnished with one flour grinder.
- 54) Wholesale Bazaar, Kangwon-do Committee, Korean Consumers' Guild: A slate-roofed, brick structure, surrounded by a wooden fence, about 2.5 meters high. In the compound of about 350 "P'yong" wide, there are stacked up various types of commodities for its stores.
- 55) Wonsan 2nd Senior Middle School: A two story, cement concrete structure of "I" shape; Completed in late 1955; About 150 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six meters high; Attended by boys and girls alike.
- 56) Wonsan Radio Broadcasting Station: This station is devoted to relaying programs of the P'yongyang Central Broadcasting Station, which are released through several wire speakers installed at major points and

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other high places. The road that leads to the station is about 2.5 meters wide and not paved.

- 57) Wonsan Observatory: Almost the same as before without damages inflicted during the Korean War. Further details are unknown.
- 58) Military Unit (Designation Unknown): About 100 soldiers are housed in the first floor of a two story structure, the second floor of which was completely destroyed during the Korean War. It was formerly used by a girl's senior middle school.
- 59) Kangwon-do People's Court: A two story, tile-roofed brick structure; Built in late 1955; About 30 meters long, five meters wide, and six meters high.
- 60) Residences, 17th Construction Trust: Slate-roofed, brick structures of an unknown number, each measuring about six meters long, six meters wide, 2.5 meters high and housing two families.
- 61) Dormitory, 17th Construction Trust: Three straw-roofed, mud structures, each measuring about eight meters long, six meters wide, and 2.5 meters high. These houses are now out of use because they are too old.
- 62) 2nd Work Station, 17th Construction Trust: A straw-roofed, mud structure, about eight meters long, six meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, built for a temporary use of three years.
- 63) Warehouse, 17th Construction Trust: A wooden, structure, about 25 meters long, 15 meters wide, and three meters high.
- 64) Railroad Residences: Slate-roofed, brick structures of an unknown number, each measuring about six meters long, six meters wide, and 2.5 meters high.
- 65) Wonsan National Department Store (Designation Unknown): A single story, slate-roofed, brick structure; Built in late 1955; 12 meters long, eight meters wide, and three meters high; Scheduled to enter business in March 1956.
- 66) Residences, Kangwon-do People's Committee: About 30 straw-roofed structures built by some employees of the people's committee with a loan of 20,000 Won each following the Armistice in July 1953. Their styles are varied with their individual owners.
- 67) Kangwon-do People's Committee: A two story (partially three storied at the center), tile-roofed structure of "U" shape with cement coated walls, about 12 meters high; Has a total floor space of 2,000 "Pyong". In August 1953, former Chief of Food Administration Bureau, Ministry of

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Agriculture & Forestry MUN T'ae-hwa [redacted] 25X1  
 as chairman of the Kangwŏn-do People's Committee, under whose control there were four vice-chairmen (two from the KLP and the other two respectively from the North Korean Democratic Party and the Ch'ongu-dang) and a chief clerk. The people's committee was further divided into the following functions:

Confidential Documents Department  
 Commercial Department  
 City Management Department  
 Construction Department  
 Local Industrial Department  
 Financial Department  
 Administrative Instructor's Office  
 Agricultural & Forestry Department  
 Agricultural Cooperatives Direction Department  
 Staff Department  
 Accounting Department  
 Food Administration Department  
 Procurement Department

- 68) Chinese Restaurant:
- 69) Consumers' Guild Store: A straw-roofed, mud structure, about ten meters long, four meters wide, and 2.5 meters high. This store employs five workers.
- 70) Photograph Studio, Kangwŏn-do Photographers' Association: A single story, tile-roofed, brick structure with a floor space of 12 "p'yŏng", about 2.5 meters high. This was converted from a civilian house in early 1955 when it was bought for 360,000 Wŏn. The studio is furnished with one fixed camera and two portable cameras (one of "Leica" brand) and manned by three photographers.
- 71) Wŏnsan 1st National Hotel: A straw-roofed, cement concrete structure, about 20 meters long, nine meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, which had been used as a dormitory by the Kangwŏn-do People's Committee until late 1955.
- 72) Kangwŏn-do Sericultural Station: A tile-roofed, mud (limed coated) structure; Built in early 1955; About eight meters long, four meters wide, and 2.5 meters high. This is a sort of sericultural research station with about 20 employees headed by KIM Yŏng-sŏk (1955 born/1900)
- [redacted] 25X1
- 73) Consumers' Guild Restaurant: A thatched, mud (lime coated) structure of "L" shape; About 20 meters long, four meters wide, and 2.5 meters high; Employs six workers; Frequented by workers of lower level.

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- 74) Stable, 17th Construction Trust: A thatched, wooden structure, about 40 meters long, three meters wide, and 2.5 meters high; Used for about 30 Mongolian horses.
- 75) Wonsan-si Notary Office: A tin-roofed, mud structure, about 2.5 meters high, with a floor space of five "P'yoŋg"; Employs about two workers.
- 76) Consumers' Guild Store: Has a floor space of eight "P'yoŋg"; Manned by four workers; Headed by CHO (fnu) [REDACTED] 25X1
- 77) Hospital, Kangwŏn-do Internal Affairs Department: The following buildings were formerly used by the 17th Construction Trust as its main office:
- a) Ward (former Trust Office): A slate-roofed, brick structure, about 50 meters long, nine meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, with 15 rooms.
  - b) Consultation Room, Surgery, & Pharmacy (former Trust Propaganda Office): A wooden structure about 25 meters long, ten meters wide, and three meters high.
  - c) Hospital Office (former Trust KLP Junior Committee & Trade League Office): A slate-roofed, brick structure about seven meters long, seven meters wide, and 2.5 meters high.
  - d) Hospital Warehouse (former Trust Mechanical Work Shop): A wooden structure, about 25 meters long, 15 meters wide, and three meters high.
  - e) Hospital Usage Unknown (former Trust Mechanical Work Shop Office): A slate-roofed, mud structure about 15 meters long, three meters wide, and 2.5 meters high.
- 78) Kangwŏn-do Power Distribution Department: A wooden structure of "L" shape, about 60 meters long, four meters wide, and 2.5 meters high; Employs about 30 workers.
- 79) Consumers' Guild Handy Store: A structure with a floor space of 2.5 "P'yoŋg"; Manned by one salesman.
- 80) Consumers' Guild Vermicelli House: A "L" shape house about 15 meters long, three meters wide, and two meters high.
- 81) District People's Committee (Designation Unknown): A tin-roofed, mud structure five meters long, five meters wide, and 2.5 meters high; Manned by a chairman, a chief clerk, and four others.
- 82) Consumers' Guild Vermicelli House: A structure of eight "P'yoŋg" in floor space; Frequented by merchants and clerical workers.

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- 83) Laborers' Residences, 17th Construction Trust: Eight slate-roofed, brick structures, each measuring about six meters long, six meters wide, and 2.5 meters high and housing two families.
- 84) Pedestrian's Bridge: A cement concrete structure supported by two piers, about 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and two meters above the water.
- 85) Flour Mill: Details Unknown.
- 86) Consumers' Guild Store: A single story, tin-roofed, mud structure about five meters long, three meters wide, and 2.5 meters high; Manned by three salesmen.
- 87) Private Vermicelli House: About ten "P'yŏng" in floor space.
- 88) Barracks, Unknown NKPA Transportation Unit: A thatched structure about 20 meters long, three meters wide, and two meters high.
- 89) Residences, Kangwŏn-do Internal Affairs Department: 60 red tile-roofed, brick structures, each measuring about four meters long, four meters wide, and 2.5 meters high and housing two families. These residences are increasing in number.
- 90) Kangwŏn-do Internal Affairs Department: A two story, tile-roofed, concrete structure of "U" shape; Reconstructed in early 1955; About 50 meters long, ten meters wide, and six meters high. This department is headed by a chief (newly appointed in early 1955) and a deputy chief, under whose control there were such divisions as the General Affairs Department, the Social Security Department ( [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] the Staff Department, the Political Department, and the Public Safety Department (in charge of traffic control and criminal investigation). The Political Department handles all matters that involve the KLP.
- 91) Materials & Equipment Supply Station, Kangwŏn-do Power Distribution Department: A tin-roofed, wooden structure of "L" shape; Built in late 1953; About 40 meters long, four meters wide, and 2.5 meters high; Electric wires of various types, transformers, insulators, and poles are stacked in the compound.
- 92) Pedestrian's Bridge: A cement concrete structure supported by two piers, about 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and two meters high above the water.

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- 93) Saw Mill, Kangwŏn-do Power Distribution Department: A tin-roofed, wooden structure with a floor space of 20 "P'yŏng"; Installed with a circular saw, an automatic planer; Manned by eight workers; Produces lumber required for residences used by employees of the above Department.
- 94) Residence, Chairman, Kangwŏn-do People's Committee: A tile-roofed structure with lime coated walls and a floor space of ten "P'yŏng", about 2.5 meters high; This was formerly used by Chairman of the Kangwŏn-do People's Committee MUN T'ae-hwa until late 1955 when he moved to a new residence near the Kangwŏn-do KLP Committee.
- 95) Private Photograph Studio: A single story, tin-roofed structure with lime coated mud walls and a floor space of 12 "P'yŏng"; Furnished with one camera; Charges 120 Wŏn for three prints (for certificate use) and 40 Wŏn for each extra one.
- 96) Bridge: A concrete structure supported by two piers, about 15 meters long, 40 meters wide, and three meters above the water.
- 97) Wŏnsan Distillery, Commercial Department, Kangwŏn-do People's Committee: Several structures built in a total area of about 300 "P'yŏng"; Produces ardent spirit ("Soju") from corn; Employs about 50 workers.
- 98) Wŏnsan-si Buildings Management Station: A tin-roofed structure with a floor space of seven "P'yŏng"; Employs five workers.
- 99) Chinese Restaurant: Operated by a Chinese couple.
- 100) National Restaurant: A wooden structure about 4.5 meters long, 4.5 meters wide, and two meters high.
- 101) Building: Details unknown, but probably annexed to the Kangwŏn-do Democratic Youth Hall.
- 102) 3rd Work Station, 17th Construction Trust: A tile-roofed, brick structure about 14 meters long, seven meters wide, and 2.5 meters high; Occupied by an unknown organization at present.
- 103) Laborer's Residences, 17th Construction Trust: Ten tile-roofed, brick structures, each measuring about seven meters long, seven meters wide, and 2.5 meters high.
- 104) Kangwŏn-do Democratic Youth League Hall: A two story, slate-roofed structure of brick; Built in 1955; About 70 meters long, ten meters wide, and six meters high; Used by the Kangwŏn-do and Wŏnsan-si Democratic Youth Leagues.

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- 105) Wonsan-si Open Theater: Furnished with a fixed concrete stage; Surrounded by a wooden fence; Used for showing movies, plays, and for public gatherings; Has a capacity of 2,000.
- 106) NKPA Cemetary: Managed by the NKPA Supreme Command.
- 107) Kangwon-do People's Hospital: A two story, tile-roofed brick structure about 50 meters long and six meters high; Controlled by the Ministry of Public Health; Employs about 60 workers including physicians.
- 108) Air Watch Tower: Out of use.
- 109) Wonsan National Hotel: A tile-roofed, cement coated brick structure of two stories, about 20 meters long, four meters wide, and five meters high; Built in late 1954; Has 12 rooms; Used by staff officers.
- 110) Shore Battery: A gun of unknown type is mounted under camouflage and guarded by a sentry around the clock.
- 111) Wonsan-si Internal Affairs Station: A two story, cement concrete structure about 20 meters long, 20 meters wide, and six meters high; manned by about 100 officers under the control of an internal affairs lieutenant colonel; furnished with jeeps and trucks of an unknown number.
- 112) National Vermicelli House: A thatched, mud structure with a floor space of ten "Pyang".
- 113) Wonsan 1st National Department Store: A three story, tile-walled structure about 25 meters long, 25 meters wide, and ten meters high; Furniture, vegetables, cigarettes and tobacco, rubber shoes, and cloths are sold on the first floor, stationery and others on the second; A restaurant is set up on the third floor, serving liquor such as ginger wine, wine, vodka, ginseng wine, and ardent spirit. This store has a few customers.
- 114) Food Distribution Station (Designation Unknown): A tin-roofed, brick structure about seven meters long, seven meters wide, and three meters high; Manned by four workers.
- 115) Kangwon-do Branch, Funds Bank: A cement tile-roofed, brick structure with cement coated walls; About ten meters long, ten meters wide, and three meters high; Employs about ten officers. This bank did not handle cash, which was issued by the Central Bank. However, in 1956, it was said that a decision was made to allow the Funds Bank to handle cash. The branch manager was named HONG (fmu) [REDACTED]

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who was assisted by one deputy manager, Yi Tong-sun [redacted]

[redacted] The branch had such divisions as the Bookkeeping Department, Funds Supply Department, Accounting Department, General Affairs & Confidential Documents Department, and Research Department.

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- 116) Monument: An about 3.5 meter high memorial tower erected in honor of 17 Soviet marines following the Liberation in 1945.
- 117) Bridge: A reinforced concrete structure supported by two piers, about 15 meters long, 40 meters wide.
- 118) Korean-Soviet Motion Picture House: A tile-roofed, brick structure about 30 meters long, ten meters wide, and four meters high; Has a capacity of 500; Operated by the Kangwŏn-do Korean-Soviet Cultural Association.
- 119) Wŏnsan Branch, Central Bank: A tile-walled structure about 15 meters long, 15 meters wide, and six meters high; Manned by 35 officers.
- 120) Kangwŏn-do Farmers' League: A tile-roofed, brick structure about ten meters long, ten meters wide, and six meters high (two stories); Formerly used by a financial association during the Japanese occupation.
- 121) Wŏnsan Branch, Farmers' Bank: A tile-roofed, brick structure of two stories, about 20 meters long, six meters high, and 20 meters wide; Headed by Manager KIM (fn) [redacted]
- 122) Bridge: Left damaged.
- 123) Wŏnsan Dental College: A tile-roofed, brick structure about 100 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 6.5 meters high (two stories); Built in late 1955.
- 124) Railroad Bridge: Left damaged.
- 125) Bridge: Left damaged.
- 126) Lighthouse: In use.
- 127) Girls' Dormitory, Wŏnsan Dental College: A two story, slate-roofed brick structure about 30 meters long, eight meters wide, and six meters high; Built in late 1955; Has a capacity of 100.
- 128) Wŏnsan Telephone Office: A single story, tile-roofed wooden structure of "L" shape with a floor space of 25 "P'yŏng"; All phones installed in

25X1

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the city are connected through the switchboard of this office, which is operated by an unknown number of operators. In using the phone system, people prefer to tell the operator the name rather than the number of the organization which they want to talk to.

129) National Beach Hotel: A two story, tile-walled structure about 15 meters long, six meters high, and 15 meters wide; Mostly used by staff officers from central organizations.

130) Kangwon-do KLP Committee: A two story, tile roofed brick structure of "U" shape with cement coated walls, about 30 meters long, eight meters wide, and six meters high; Repaired in 1954; Guarded by an armed NKPA soldier around the clock at the gate. The name of its chairman is KIM Ngn-pong (6855/0337/7685) 25X1

131) Temporary Recreation Center, Wonsan-si People's Committee: A two story structure where model workers take rest on their paid leave of 15 days a year.

132) Mined Area: Marked off by a straw rope line.

II. Leads not fully developed and inconsistencies in statements: 25X1

None. 25X1

III. Promises and commitments made:

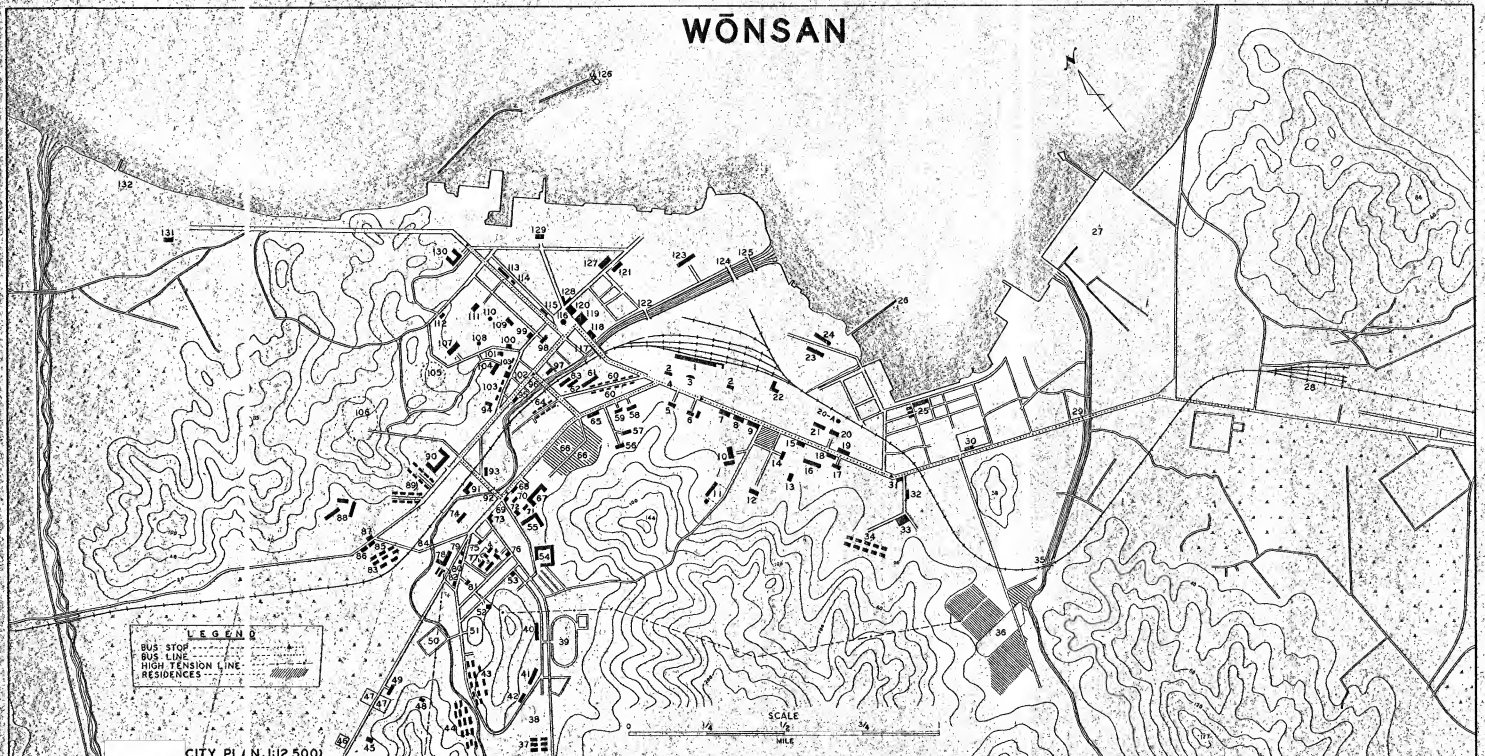
None.

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